

of the Armed Services Committee, Senators NUNN and WARNER, and to me. I ask unanimous consent that the general's letter to me be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, STRATEGIC  
DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZA-  
TION,

Washington, DC, August 2, 1989.

HON. ROBERT DOLE,  
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR SENATOR DOLE: I appreciate the interest which a number of Senators have shown in the Medical Free Electron Laser (MFEL) program. This program is one of the most promising SDI spin-offs which may well revolutionize health care for the next generation of Americans. The best way to achieve this is to focus the MFEL program on medical applications while preserving some flexibility to balance it with more general scientific efforts which have medical, as well as other, potential. I am writing to you to set forth how SDIO plans to manage the MFEL program during fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

No less than four-fifths of the funds authorized for FY 90 and FY 91 (\$16 million of \$20 million each year) will be applied to adapting existing free electron laser technology applications in medicine, photobiology, surgery and associated materials science. This portion of the program will be carried out at not less than seven nor more than ten geographically distributed regional, university-based, multi-disciplinary medical research centers. These centers will be chosen by a peer review process which meets standards generally accepted in the medical and scientific research communities.

No more than one-fifth of the funds authorized for FY 90 and FY 91 (\$4 million of \$20 million each year) may be applied to FEL efforts at other scientific research facilities. Although work undertaken under this portion of the program may offer potential applications in many fields, one criterion for center selection will be potential medical application. Selection will be by a peer review process which meets standards generally accepted in the medical and scientific research communities.

The peer review process will be established as quickly as possible during FY 90. However, recognizing that this process may continue to late FY 90, SDIO plans to extend research efforts, as needed to avoid terminating ongoing efforts prior to completion of the peer review process. This will be accomplished within the \$20,000,000 authorized for FY 90 in the FY 90/91 Defense Authorization Act.

The peer review group will be instructed to insure that each center chosen for the medical applications portion of the MFEL program has reasonable plans to develop medical applications of free electron laser technology by the end of fiscal year 1993. Beginning in fiscal year 1994, SDIO expects the MFEL program to be handed off to an appropriate agency outside the Department of Defense. Furthermore, because this program is for applications development, by fiscal year 1994 the centers should have begun increasingly to rely upon non-government sources for their continuing work.

Another criterion upon which the peer review will be instructed to insist is that all centers be able and willing to provide user facilities for research groups outside the center which are studying the applications

of this technology. Indeed, the purpose of establishing regional centers is to maximize the participation of qualified institutions and individuals at institutions which have a sufficiently broad multi-disciplinary based to achieve the program's objectives. Many who are currently engaged in MFEL program work will continue their work through center-peer review projects, thus maximizing the potential result of their work.

I believe that this outlines the MFEL program which we have worked upon together. Again, I thank you for your interest and hard work in the MFEL program.

Sincerely,

GEORGE L. MONAHAN, JR.,  
Lieutenant General, USAF, Director.

Mr. DOLE. General Monahan, Col. Dan Heitz and Mr. Nick Montanarelli have worked very hard with us, and I thank them.

I would also like to thank my colleagues, Senators DIXON, GARN, GRAHAM, KENNEDY, MACK, RUDDMAN, and WILSON who have worked so hard to set this program in the right direction.

Finally, I would like to recognize the efforts of Laura Abplanalp, Jay Behuncik, Jackie Clegg and Pat McCartan, the Senate staffers who were crucial to a good outcome for the MFEL Program.

We will all be grateful to these Senators, staffers and DOD professionals for years to come.

#### THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, last month, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The passage of the Civil Rights Act was one of Congress'—and America's—shining moments. And it was one of the great milestones in America's long journey toward civil rights justice. So I am pleased today to join with President Bush in endorsing the Americans With Disabilities Act—the next major step in the civil rights struggle—and a bill that will finally expand civil rights protections for people with disabilities.

Two days ago, President Bush announced his endorsement of the ADA. I commend the President for his genuine commitment and leadership on this landmark civil rights legislation. His commitment and leadership will help to create a more inclusive America, an America that is more fully integrated, an America that does not place needless and harmful barriers in the way of her citizens with disabilities.

The substitute bill passed by the Labor Committee reflects the broad bipartisan support for the ADA. This support was gained after a long series of negotiations among the administration, members of the Labor Committee, and other interested Senators. I know that the White House and Senate staffs have spent many, many hours together. And I commend both staffs for their hard work, their perseverance, and their willingness to sit down and hammer out a compromise package.

This bipartisan substitute bill addresses many of my previous concerns—concerns that I raised during my testimony before the Labor Committee last May. The compromise reached in the substitute bill goes far to strike a fair balance—a balance that fully embraces the vision of a barrier-free society for all Americans, but one that also recognizes that this vision will have some costs.

I am particularly pleased with the substitute bill's tough—but fair—remedies provisions and the phase-in period for small businesses. I am also pleased that a technical assistance amendment was adopted in the committee markup. I intend to work with other Senators and other interested parties to strengthen this amendment as the legislative process unfolds.

But a few outstanding issues still need some further clarification. I am concerned—for example—about the impact of the ADA's private transportation provisions on bus service in our rural communities. I want to ensure that rural bus service will not—in any way—be diminished by the requirements imposed by these provisions.

I am also concerned about the need to educate the private sector about the ADA generally. For the ADA is sweeping legislation—legislation that will affect not just the Fortune 500, not just our large cities, but just about every private business, every State and local government, and every community in America. Let there be no doubt about that.

So I look forward to addressing these—and other—issues when the ADA reaches the Senate floor. And I am pleased to stand here today to formally endorse this important piece of legislation.

#### LEGISLATIVE LINE-ITEM VETO RESCISSION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, later on today the Senate will vote to raise the Federal debt limit by \$70 billion for a new debt limit total of \$2.87 trillion. Now, that may sound like a lot of money to most people, but in Congress it is only enough spending change to last 3 months.

Mr. President, it took our country 213 years to borrow our first trillion, but it has taken our country only 4 years to borrow our third. Some in Congress say the solution is to raise taxes, but the American people know better: we must stop our reckless spending, and we must stop it now.

Senator COATS, Senator MCCAIN, Senator ARMSTRONG, and Senator HUMPHREY have worked for many months to come up with a way of slowing the growth of Government spending. Their solution is to give the President legislative line-item veto rescission authority.

Legislative line-item veto rescission is certainly a mouthful, but in short, it means Congress would no longer have

abled Americans. Mark Wellman is not alone. There are millions of disabled Americans who want and deserve full participation in American life and yearn for the opportunities to be productive.

With the passage of this legislation, we can pave the way for these citizens to overcome the barriers they now face and begin the journey to economic productivity and self-independence.

I urge my colleagues to support this necessary and overdue guarantee of simple fairness and justice.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on final passage, I want to thank the following staff for their hard work on S. 933. For Senator HAWKINS: Bobby Silverstein, Katie Bey, Terry Mullenberg; for Senator KENNEDY: Carolyn Osolinik and Michael Lakowitz; for Senator DURENBERGER: Carolyn Boos; for Senator MCCAIN: Mark Buse; and Steve Settle, Chris Lord, Millard Wyatt, Evan Liddiard, Kris Iverson and Mark Disler of my staff.

Their dedication to this bill was important to its success, and of course, I thank all of the Senators for their diligent efforts.

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am happy to support and to cosponsor the American's With Disabilities Act of 1989 [ADA]. As the ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I applaud the administration and Senators DOLE, KENNEDY, HARKIN, and HATCH for the hard work in reaching an agreement on this important legislation.

I have received many letters of support from various veterans' service organizations for S. 933 and I believe that it is vital to ensure equal rights to disabled veterans who served their country in such an extraordinary manner. I am delighted to see that small businesses are in some ways protected in this bill while still eliminating discriminatory actions against individuals with disabilities.

ADA is a timely and compassionate bill that allows those 43 million disabled Americans to work, live, enjoy life, and contribute to their communities. These are truly the greatest rights any American should have. I wholeheartedly support S. 933.●

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is. Shall it pass?

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLICK], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] would vote "yea."

Mr. SIMPSON. I announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. RUDMAN] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 8, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 173 Leg.)

#### YEAS—76

Biden	Fowler	Matsunaga
Bingaman	Gore	McCain
Boren	Gorton	McConnell
Bochowitz	Graham	Mitchell
Bradley	Grams	Moydhan
Bryan	Grassley	Nickles
Bumpers	Harkin	Nunn
Burdick	Hatch	Packwood
Byrd	Hatfield	Pell
Chafee	Heflin	Presler
Coats	Helms	Raid
Cochran	Hollings	Riegle
Cohen	Jeffords	Robb
Conrad	Johnston	Rockefeller
Cranston	Kassebaum	Barbanes
D'Amato	Kasten	Shelby
Danforth	Kennedy	Simon
Daschle	Kerry	Simpson
DeConcini	Kerry	Specter
Dixon	Kohl	Stevens
Dodd	Lautenberg	Thurmond
Dole	Leahy	Warner
Domenici	Levin	Wilson
Durenberger	Lieberman	Wirth
Eaton	Lugar	
Ford	Mack	

#### NAYS—8

Armstrong	Helms	Symms
Bond	Humphrey	Wallop
Garn	McClure	

#### NOT VOTING—16

Adams	Inouye	Roth
Baucus	Lott	Rudman
Bentsen	Metzenbaum	Sanford
Breaux	Mikulski	Sasser
Burns	Murkowski	
Glenn	Pryor	

So the bill (S. 933), as amended, was passed, as follows:

[NOTE.—The text of S. 933 as passed by the Senate will appear in a subsequent edition of the RECORD.]

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein and that the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, Senator MATSUNAGA, be recognized for 5 minutes, that upon the completion of his remarks the Senate return to legislative business to complete the wrapup and concluding statements of the bill just passed and that Senator MATSUNAGA's remarks appear in the RECORD at an appropriate place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AN OCTOGENARIAN FUTURIST

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I rise today to salute an octogenarian futurist whose intellect focuses on the next two centuries while his career as a Hawaiian journalist and broadcaster spans more than six decades. Kiyoshi Okubo of Hilo foresees the fading of ethnic and national distinctions by the 21st century; his vantage point is that of a scholar of ethnic cultures and languages who today continues to publish a Japanese newspaper on the Aloha State's "Big Island" of Hawaii at an age when his contemporaries are content to rock on lanais.

Last May, Okubo, who is 83, was the lone American to be honored by Emperor Akihito among those selected for recognition with the Order of the Rising Sun. He was accorded this honor for his many years of advancing cultural and scientific exchange between Japan and Hawaii, including a joint United States-Japan study to develop a tsunami (tidal wave) barrier for Hilo Bay and contributions from each of Japan's 17 prefectures for Hilo's Queen Liliuokalani Park. He is said to be nearly as conversant in Hawaiian as he is in English and he still broadcasts weekly on Sunday morning radio, publishes a twice-monthly newspaper, and operates a cultural museum on Japanese immigration to Hawaii.

For all his activity, however, Okubo is best known as a "dreamer," one who envisions an era of "The Pacific Man," the evolutionary product of trans-Pacific cultural exchange. As one who shares his dream, Mr. President, I was most interested in a recent newspaper article on Kiyoshi Okubo which appeared in the Honolulu Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser written by Hugh